TIMES BUILDING, TENTH AND BANK STREETS, RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents week, 50 cents a month, \$6.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year. THE SUNDAY TIMES-Three cents per сору. \$1.50 а усаг.

THE WEEKLY TIMES-Issued and mailed in two parts-One dollar a year by mail. Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

Reading notices in reading matter type, 20 cents per line. Card of advertising rates for space fur-

nished on application. Remit by draft, check, postoffice order or registered letter. Currency sent by mail

is as the risk of the sender. Times Telephones: Business office, No. 849; editorial rooms, No. 936.

Specimen copies free. All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper if you live out of Richmond and see when Four subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped. You and not miss a single copy of The Times. THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PEFERSBURG BUREAU, 100 SYCAMORE STREET.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

THE MANCHESTER CIECULATION OF THE TIMES IS NOW GREATER THAN ALL THE OTHER RICHMOND PAFERS COMBINED.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

The reports that Mr. Cleveland had made efforts in several States to influence the election of Senators favorable to himself is emphatically denied. A special to the New York Herald says that Colonel Lamont has contradicted the reports in the most decided manner, and

"It is time that the friends of Mr. Cleve land took some notice of this falsehood. It is a falsehood, and was started with malice. It has been taken up by opposition newspapers and has traveled all over the country. I can state authoritatively Cleveland has not dictated, in terfered, or even suggested the election of any one in the States in which there of any one in the States in which there are Democratic Legislatures and where contests are being made. One of the objects of the charge, I presume, may have been to locate the force of the public objection which Mr. Cleveland made to the election of Mr. Murphy from the charge of the public of the force of the public objection of Mr. Murphy from the first the force of the content this State. The impression sought to be conveyed was that he was endeavoring to dictate the personnel of the Senate.'

Porter declares that his remarkable census is a marvel of economy. This leads even the mild and conservative Philadelphia Ledger to remark: "Measured by the amount of work done, the Census Office may have been economically managed, but measured by the value of the product, the return is not likely to be more than about fifty cents on the dollar. All the statistics outside of the count of population are discredited, and even the statistics of population have been questioned. If there are any colleges using the census bulletins as text books, as declared by Superintendent Porter, they are disseminating a vast amount of misinformation to their students."

Chairman Carter, of the Republican Campaign Committee, concedes Democratic Senators from California, Wyoming and Montana. These, with Wisconsin, will give the Democrats control of the Senate without New York, and so, even should the Senators from that State do as is charged against them, and attempt to get up a fight against the President. they will be unable to do anything unless "senatorial courtesy" comes to their aid. Mr. Cleveland certainly has the advantage in any opposition that may be formed against him, for he is backed up by the people as well as Congress, and probably the New York Senators may realize this fact before they make a fatal

Arizona does not propose to be kept out of the Union any longer without a fight. The Phoenix Chamber of Commerce has prepared a memorial, to be presented to Congress, in which the point is made that eighteen States, at the date of their admission to the Union, had a population of only 60,000, while Arizona has 61,000. This is a good point to make before a Democratic Congress, though it would not be worth a cent before a Republican body. If Arizona had 200,000 population, and was Democratic, it would not, in the eves of Republican statesmen, be as worthy of Statehood as a Territory of 40,000 if it was Republican in its political complexion.

There is a very singular state of affairs in Wyoming. Barber, a Republican, who calls himself Governor, and is trying to usurp the office, issued a pardon for one of his constituents, who was in the penitentlary. The warden of that institution was a Democrat, however, and as he recognized only Mr. John E. Osborn, the legally elected Democratic candidate, as Governor, he refused to honor the pardon, and so the poor, unfortunate Republican convict remains behind the bars. It is better so, since so long as he is in the penitentiary he will be out of mischief.

The United States Supreme Court has laid down the law respecting State boundaries defined by a river in a way which would put Smith's Island, in New Jersey, in the absence of any agreement on the subject. The rule is that the boundary line is the middle of the main channel of the river, or of the principal channel if there be more than one channel of navigation. Iowa and Illinois wanted the point settled, so as to determine how much of the costly bridges across the Mississippi belonged to each State for purposes of taxation.

THE SOUTHERN PLAY.

Our New York telegrams of yesterday tell us that American dramatists are largely turning their attention to the South now-a-days, so much so indeed that it has come to be almost a foregone conclusion that the scene of every new drama will be laid in Dixie. The dispatch then goes on to say that the latest play which has appeared is entitled "The New South," but that, outside of its title, it has really nothing whatever to do with the South, and that "it was evidently written without a knowledge of the laws, and in still greater ignorance of the conditions in the Southern States"

From this we may conclude that this play, "The New South," is like all of its predecessors which attempt, in any way whatever, to deal with either incidents of Southern life, or with historical events of the war with which the South is identified. None of them come anywhere near the truth, or do the South the slightest justice, and in fact all the Southern dramas written since the war are very much like the Southern school historiesthey invariably attempt, by belittling and belying the South, to aggrandize the North at our expense.

Take the best-known plays in which the scenes have been laid in this section, either during and since the war, and this will be found to be true without exception. There is Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah," for instance. That claims to be fair, and yet in it all the heroes are Northern men, while its Southern characters are all either men of little note or play a comparatively insignificant part. This play is founded upon Sheridan's alleged gallant ride down the Valley. The Yankees are first made to retreat in good order and slowly, but with their eyes steadily fixed on the foe, and then suddenly Sheridan comes riding up on a horse he has stolen from a Southern lady, and immediately the Confederate forces are seized with a cowardly panic, and, throwing down their arms, rush pell-mell away before their Yankee enemies. This is the drift of the play, and what bistorian does not know that its teaching is false? The truth is that had the Southern armies

been able to keep up their strength such a man as Sheridan would never have been heard of. For the first two and for nearly three years of the war no Yankee general at all was able to make any reputation. The most accomplished soldiers the North could put in the field were put to rout and sent home in disgrace whenever they met the Confederate armies, and it was only when, after the lapse of nearly three years, when those armies were deciminated by war, famine and pestilence, with no hope of being recruited, that any Northern general, even with his ranks constantly refilled as fast as they suffered losses, with men imported from the countries of the Old World, was ever able even to be heard from. Had such a small man as Sheridan tried his hand then there would not, to use a vulgarism, have been left a grease spot of him, and only in the last year of the war, when his famous ride was almost unobstructed, did he begin to make a reputation, and, after all, his fame was made less in fighting the enemy in the field than in warring on women, children and other non-combatants in the Valley, devastating their homes, burning their barns and leaving starvation and misery in his wake. And yet a so-called Southern play attempts to deify such a man and make him a hero.

Then again, there is "Held by the emy" in which the Yankees are made to appear as the noblest of God's creatures, while the Southerners are, at best, merely commonplace, and throughout it runs an undercurrent of prejudice against our people. So in "Alabama." There, too, the noble hero is a Yankee, who performs the unheard-of and very dangerous feat of striking a pistol from the hand of a Southern villain, who, by the way, is a gentleman by birth, while most of the Southern characters are lazy, idle, shiftless, good-for-nothing specimens of humanity.

These are fair illustrations of the socalled Southern play, and in all of them the South is degraded to the old-timed Northern plane, while the North is elevated to the Southern level. In each of them, strange to relate, a Southern woman invariably falls desperately in love with

a Northern man, generally a Yankee officer, when the truth is if the Southern girl did hate anything during the war it was any officer of that lik, and she would have felt herself degraded if she had ever even thought of one of them in connection with love.

These so-called Southern plays of the present day are, in reality, more insidious than even the Northern school historics, because their falsehoods are concealed by the glamour of stage scenery, and lights and pleasing music. They will doubtless continue to be as they are while Northern writers are their authors, and we trust that before long either some competent Southern playwright, or some English dramatist like Greg will be found who will get up a real genuine Southern play that will reflect truly and justly the Southern character.

THE UMBRIA'S MISHAP.

The public has waited with great impatience for an explanation promised by the Cunard Steamship Company of the accident which befell the Umbria, and of the reason why the Gallia, her sister ship, and belonging to the same owners, failed to render her any assistance. That official explanation has now come, and it amounts to very little explanation at all.

The Cunard Company states that when Captain Ferguson of the Gallia approached the Umbria, "he saw another steamer lying in proximity to her, blowing off steam: that the Umbria was lying like a duck in the water, and formed a perfect picture of security while the Gallia was rolling. On reading the signal question, "Shaft broken," Fergusen consulted with his chief engineer. The latter officer was satisfied from the next signal, "Ready to proceed to-morrow," is hard to tell just what induced the commander of the Gallia to steam off on this statement, whether it was because "another steamer lay in proximity to the Umbria that was blowing off steam," or whether it was that the Umbria 'lay like a duck in the water," a "perfect picture of security," while "the Gallia, was rolling," or whether it was that the chief engineer was satisfied from the Umbria's statement, "Will be ready to proceed tomorrow," but when all of them are taken together they offer no sort of excuse to the captain of the Gallia for going off. will assist me," and from what befell the

Umbria afterwards that was what the Captain meant if he was a sensible man. The Captain of the Gallia had no right therefore to leave the Umbria until it was unmistakably communicated to him by the Captain of the latter that he needed no assistance from him. The passengers aboard the Gallia gave the explanation of the event which they received at the moment it occurred. Whoever has crossed the ocean and witnessed an event of this sort knows that as soon as the steamers part from each other the real facts become known to the passengers. All the passengers of the Gallia say that the Umbria signalled to the Gallia requesting that steamer to stand by for twenty-four hours, the Captain of the Umbria stating that the shaft would probably be repaired within that time. The Gallia waited for three hours when her Captain signalled to the Umbria that his vessel Liverpool and thereupon steamed off.

had only sufficient coal on board to reach Nothing could possibly be more reprehensible than this act. Lying by for twenty-four hours would cause very little or no consumption of coal, and it was his plain duty to remain by the Umbria until she was out of peril and to bring her to New York if that was the only way to give her succor. Taken all together, the incident has a very bad look, of which the Cunard Steamship Company should furnish some better explanation than it has yet given.

MR. CLEVELAND'S MISTAKE.

The Times took a very active, and it is happy to believe, an effective part-certainly in this State-in the nomination and election of Mr. Cleveland, in both of which it is satisfied it performed a very important service to the American people. Until his unfortunate Murphy interview, The Times was so thoroughly in accord with Mr. Cleveland on every matter that concerns the public that it was with very great regret it found itself obliged to differ with him when that took place, but in its opinion Mr. Cleveland's position in regard to it was so radically wrong that it felt constrained to express its disapproval.

The Times has been very much gratified at the evidences of approval of his course that it has received since its article last Sunday.

There can be no question whatever that the theory of our Government, in making each of the three departments totally independent of each other, emphatically forbids the President to interfere in any way whatsoever where a member of either House of Congress is to be elected, for if the President were permitted any interference in such elections with the enormous power and patronage that he controls, the case might very well come to be that Congress was no longer representative of the people, but a body virtually appointed to its functions by the head of the Executive Department, which would be another case of Napoleon and his servile Senate. The slightest consideration, therefore, given to the matter, shows that our view is not only the theory of our Government, but that the theory of our Government is right in itself, and the corner-stone upon which the liberties of our people are built.

The senator from the great State of New York should be able to stand up in his place in the Senate and proclaim to friends and foes alike that he stands there to represent the will and wishes of his constituency, the people of New York. If he came there as the result of an election in which presidential power and patronage had controlled the votes of the Legislature that elected him, he would come there with the collar of the President of the United States around his neck, instead of with the commission of the people of New York in his pocket. His votes upon public measures would be attributed to some other influences than those which the interests of a great people required of him. It is not, therefore, to be allowed for one moment that the President of the United States shall exercise any part whatever in the choice of a senator, whether "his policy" succeeds or fails. The "policy" of the President, however sound and patriotic, is a small matter compared with the preservation of the integrity of our institutions.

MIDDLE OF THE MAIN CHANNEL The Supreme Court Fixes the Boundary

Between Mississippi River Border States. The United States Supreme Court yesterday rendered its decision in the case brought by the State of Iowa against the State of Illinois to settle the boundaryline in the Mississippi river between the two States. Nine bridges cross the Missis-sippi between the two States, and it was desired by each State that a decision as to the boundary-line of the river be made, in order that each State might tax only the property within its borders. The State of Iowa contended that the dary runs to the middle of the main body of the river from the banks without re gard to the steamboat channel, and that the measurement of the middle distance

should be taken when the river was at its ormal state. On behalf of Illinois it was claimed that turisdiction of each State extends to the ever that may be.

In an opinion rendered yesterday by Justice Field, the court adopts the Illi nois view of the matter, holding that the true boundary-line is the middle of the main channel of the river, or of the prin-cipal channel, if there be more than one

hannel of navigation.

As counsel of each State desired that the boundary-line be established at the places where the bridges cross the river the court ordered that a commission o three persons be appointed to ascertain and designate the line on each bridge and delineate the same on the maps, the com-mission to be guided in fixing the line by

the opinion of this court and to make re-turn to it for further action. In its opinion the court says that under international law when a navigable river consitutes the boundary between two States the line defining the point at which the jurisdiction of the two separate is well established to be the middle of the main channel of the stream. The interest of each State in the navigation of the river admits of no other line. The preservation by each of its equal rights in the navigation of the stream is a subject of paramount interest. It is therefore held that the middle of the channel marks the true boundary. The obvious reason presumed to be common to both countries in the absence of special treaty or usage to the contrary. The same rule which ap plies to European countries would be held to apply here unless changed by special agreements having the force of law

The controlling consideration in this matter of the boundary of the Mississippi is that which will preserve to each State equality in the right of navigation of the river. By holding that the boundary-line is the middle of the channel conditions cannot arise which would give a single State control over its navigation through the channel being within its boundary lines if the middle of the whole stream "Ready to proceed to-morrow" might were taken as the guiding mark.—WashDR. J. L. BURROWS.

The Funeral To-Day_Action of the Trustees of Richmond College.

The remains of Rev. Dr. J. L. Burrows arived here at 5:30 yesterday afternoon on the Richmond and Danville train from Augusta, Ga. A party of gentlemen took charge of the casket on its arrival, and it was conveyed to the First Baptist church. They watched over the remains during the

night and will stay there until noon to-day, when the funeral will be held. Rev. Dr. W. D. Thomas will preside at the funeral services, and addresses will be the funeral services, and addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. George Cooper, Rev. Dr. Tupper, Professor Harris of Richmond College, Rev. Dr. W. E. Hatcher and Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge. All of the min-isters of the city, trustees of the Rich-mond College and members of the For-eign Mission Board are requested to meet in the basement of the church at 11:20 in the basement of the church at 11:20 to-day, and in a body go to the upper room, where seats will be reserved for

The active pall-bearers are deacons of the church, as follows: Messrs. A. P. Fox, William F. Harwood, John C. Williams, H. M. Walthall, Dr. S. McCarthy, J. B. Hill, E. J. Bosher, N. P. Cofer, G. H. Clark and Thomas W. Joseph.

The honorary pall-bearers will be as follows: Messrs. Robert S. Bosher, John B. Cary, John K. Childrey, A. B. Clarke, James D. Crump, W. F. Drinkard, D. O. Davis, J. Taylor Ellyson, George J. Hooper, Sr., James Alfred Jones, E. C. Minor, R. A. Paterson, Robert W. Powers, A. L. Phillips, George P. Prescott, B. Pur-year, Josiah Ryland, A. Starke, W. E. Tanner, Miles Turpin, T. C. Williams, Jr., Charles H. Winston, Charles E. Wortham, Coleman Wortham, J. B. Wood and L. P. Roberts, of Norfolk

The trustees of Richmond College met in the foreign mission rooms at 12 o'clock yesterday and adopted the following in honor of their deceased member, the venrable and distinguished J. L. Burrows,

As the tidings come to us of the death of Dr. J. L. Burrows, who for nearly a third of a century has been identified with the interests of Richmond College; who in the critical period of its history was its most conspicuous laborer and successful repre-sentative before the public; who as president of the education board was at all times and in all places an carnest and eloquent advocate of ministerial education. and whose resignation, when he left the soil of Virginia, the board refused to ac-cept, we exclaim, in the language of the Hebrew king over the fail of his great captain: "Know ye not that a prince and a great man is fallen this day in Israel? and as it is fitting that some record uld be made of the sentiments of this board:

olved 1. That in the death of Dr. J. L. Burrows, trustee, Richmond College has lost one of its truest friends and ablest counsellers, whose eminent services and life-long devotion must be ever prominent in the history of the college.

That a page in our records be dedicated to the memory of this good and great man, who in green old age died in the harness of the Christian ministry, in

illustrious friend and brother in a body. 4. That a copy of these resolutions be gent the son of the decrased. Dr. Burrows, of Augusta, Ga.

H. A. Tupper, (Signed) J. T. Ellyson, H. R. Pellard,

At the Instance of Dr. Landrum steps were taken to secure a likeness of Dr. Burrows for the library.

Rev. I at Revelle.

No entertainments are so enjoyable as those given in the country, such as that tendered by Miss Patterson to her friends, Mirses Armistend, Moore and Glargow, yesterday evening at the hospitable and elegant home of Dr. R. A. Putterson, "Reelle," in Henrico county, near this city. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs.
George A. Lathrop, Mr. and Mrs. James
T. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Patterson, Misses Boykin, Hant, Wilson, Yarborough, Thomas, Wortham, Gray, Hermine, Moore, Messes, W. Wortham, Montile Wortham, Douglas, Frauklin, Chaffer,
Lawson, Pleasants, Massie, Anderson,
Carter, George, Curry, Table, Coulling,
Williams District and Target Proceedings and two dollars in Hallfax. How much
he obtained here he gave a check
in Staunton, Va., where he gave a check
in Staunton, Va.

and Mr. Anderson.

Dancing was indulged in until a late hour, and Miss Yarbrough charmed the gathering with her delightful voice and Mrs. Archie Patterson with her violin.

Henrico Feionies.

Henrico County Court will begin its January term next Monday, Several imthat of Philip Forman Nicholas, charged with the murder of James Mills and Judson Wilkinson, and John Lloyd and John

A Cargo of Flour.

The Britsh barkentine Brunette, Captain H. Strike, cleared before the Brazilian vice-consul yesterday with a cargo of 2,805 barrels of flour for Petolas, Brazil.

Christmas Aftermath,

OZEANA, VA., Jan. 4.—Special.—The Christmas holidays were celebrated in Essex to their fullest extent, including parties, concerts and Christmas trees. Also many friends absent returned home to enjoy the holiday. Among the number Miss Lucy W. Smith, one of our pret-

tiest and most popular young ladies, is visiting her home at Centre Cross; also her sister, Mrs. Orlander Wright, of Richof Saluda. Mr. John Hundley, a student of Beth-

any College, is visiting his home, and gave s a good sermon on Sunday. Misses Etta and Laura Garnett are also

at home on a visit.
Dr. J. W. Hale, a prominent physician of Miller's, was married last week to Miss Ella Gresham, of King and Queen county. All congratulated Dr. Hale on the prize he

The weather here is very cold and most people have succeeded in filling their ice-

Christmas Weddings. WHITE STONE, VA., Jan. 4.-Special. The large number of marriages celebrated during the Christman holidays made the

week a remarkable one in the society annuls of this section. Never did White Stone Method at church present a fairer scene than on last Wed-nesday afternoon, when Mr. Val Brown and Miss Susie Edwards were united in

marriage. The Rev. John Payne offi-One of the prettiest marriages of the week took place at Grace Episcopal church on Thursday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The contracting parties were Mrs. Jennje Hubbard and Mr. Edward Lawson. Rev. Mr. Burwell officiated in a beautiful and impressive coremony. The couple took the steamer Avalon for Balti-

they expect to remain several days. Sad Accident in Floyd.

FLOYD COURTHOUSE, VA., Jan. 4 .-Special.—Arthur Eller, the fourteen-year-old son of James Eller, of this county, was accidentally shot and killed last Saturday night. Several young men and boys were returning from a party in the neighborhood, and some of them, a young Thompson amongst others, commenced firing off their pisfols in the air, one barrel of Thompson's pistol failing to fire he lowered the weapon and was examin-ing it when it went off, the ball striking young Eller, who was standing near by, in the forehead, penetrated the brain and inflicting a wound from which he died in

Advices have been received by President Von Der Ahe, of the St. Louis Browns, from Manager Watkins of the signing of Arthur Clarkson, brother of the famous John. The Browns will make an extended trip through the South in the spring, playing all the Southern League clubs from Mamphis to New Orleans.

TIMES DAILY FASHION HINT. Pretty Hats From Paris to Wear to the



Most women have a constitutional obfection to going quite uncovered in the theatre. When she gets herself up in her theatre. When she gets nerselt up in the test she wants something on her head to help it all. Besides she does not believe, and nothing will make her, that she is prettier without than with a hat. She knows better, especially if the thing on her head is from Paris. To suit the especial Paris spans over parrow bands on her head is from Faris. To suit the occasion, Paris senis over narrow bands of twisted ribbon or of straw, which set about the head almost like a crown. The band is feweled, or studded with tiny flowers, and in front there is a bit of a how or an expanse. band is jeweled, or stantage of flowers, and in front there is a bit of a bow or an ornament. Such devices are becoming, and are as far as most of us will yield to, the masculine "hats off," in play houses. Another pretty fashion is that of the old-time jeweled net, drawn over the crown of the head and fastened down at its four corners with fancy pins. Through tite meshes the pretty hair shows, and it also serves to keep in place the low coll. Of course, if the bonnet is to be defined as a covering for the crown of the head, this will be called a bonnet, and tabooed, if theatre managers become brave enough to make the rule that we must uncover. But let hem try it:

The hat shown in the accompanying pleture is of bright red velvet, and has a perfectly smooth crown, with a few rows of narrow velvet around it. The brim is of doubly-folded velvet, the folds lying very thickly together, and in front it stands up in a hollow fold. The brim narrows at the back, and is caught up by a fold of lace. Behind are two fancy plumes of bright red, with black spangles on them. The high lace bows are kept in position by very thin pieces of wire. This hat may be worn with a dark green, black, or any other dark visiting con tume. FLORETTE TEMPUS.

" ROMAINE" IN WELDON, =

He Succeeds in Duping a Staunton Convent- ther Events.

WELDON, N. C., Jan. 4.-Special .- A well dressed man made his appearance here a day or two ago, giving his name as John Romaine, and saying he was in the Government employment at Washington, having been appointed by Mr. Cleveland and keeping his place since under the civil service rules. He sought the rector of the Episcopal church, told him a wealthy lady, Mrs. Clingman, of Washington city, had recently died and left eight hundred dollars to the church here. He gave the rector a check for that amount. He left here without paying his board bill and went to Halifax, where he told a similar story to the Hev. Father Price, of the Roman Catholic church, presenting him with a check for five hundred dollars on the Bank of Ohio, Washington. An attempt to borrow five dollars raised a suspicion and investigation disclosed the fact, it is said, that he had played the same game in Petersburg, and had obtained fifty dollars from a convent in Staunton, Va., where he gave a check here a day or two ago, giving his name in Staunton, Va., where he gave a check for four hundred and fifty dollars to pay

Mr. Brogden, who was several weeks ago sentenced to the penitentiary from Wayne county for manslaughter, taken down to the State farms Mo He received a pardon yesterday and returned home this morning.

"Remaine's" Fine Hand in Wilmington WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 4.—A stranger, representing himself as Dr. W. H. Ellison, of Washington city, and executor of the estate of Mrs. Eliza Wardlaw called on the Rev. Dr. Nash, pastor of the Fifth-street Methodist church, las Monday, and informed him that Mrs. Wardlaw had in her will left that church \$600, and he wished to draw a sight draft on Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia in favor of Dr. Nash for that amount which was done. He added that the costs in court when the will is probated would amount to six dollars and fifteen cents in connection with the draft, which amount Dr. Nash gave him. The strange amount Dr. Nash gave him, The straight so captivated the pastor by his pleasant address and oily tongue that he was in-vited to supper at the parsonage, where he entertained the family with stirring incidents of the late war. It has just transpired that the seductive

stranger is a fraud, and that he has been playing the same game at other points. There is no trace of him thus far.

Mr. Fontaine Rose Dead.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Jan. Special.-The dwelling of Mr. J. Special.—The dwelling of Mr. James Purks, near Potomac church, in Kins George county, was entirely destroyed by fire a few days ago. Most of the furniture was also lost.
Mr. E. Fontaine Rose, brother of the

late Mayor Lawrence B. Rose, of this city, and one of the oldest citizens of Stafford county, died Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. S. Briggs in the latter county, aged seventy-six cenrs. Mr. Rose was a prominent citizen and served for a number of years as jus tice of the peace. His remains were in

Crisp Virginia News Notes.

All the members of the Danville bar have ndorsed Hon, John Randolph Tucker fc formal meeting was held, but a paper was circulated, and all the lawyers most cheerfully put their signatures to it. The clothing of a three-year-oll laughte

James Potterfield, of Charlottesville

caght fire in some way on Sunday morning for a few minutes, and the child was so badly burned that it died the same evening At Bristel Sunday J. J. Williams and Miss Mary J. Johnston, a youthful and oute nice looking couple from Greendale, Va., were united in marriage by Rev. B. F.

White They came horseback, and after the ceremony returned home through "the William N. Van Sant, assistant naval constructor United States navy, stationed at the Portsmouth navy-yard, died Sunday morning at 7:45 o'clock at St. Vincent Hospital, after a few weeks' illness. Dr. Byrnes stated that his death was due to exhaustion consequent from a severe case of typhoid fever. Constructor Van Sant was but twenty-four years and ten menths of are and a very heilight young man. constructor United States navy, stationed

of age, and a very brilliant young man. Miss Martha M. Carter died on Sunday at her home in Pittsylvania county, at an advanced age. Miss Carter was widely known in that county and other parts of the State, and was a weman of many noble traits. She was a consecrated Chris-tian, and up to the time that she was ren-dered helpless by paralysis was noted for her deeds of charity and love. Her old home near Danville was famed for its recall pleasant hours spent under its comfortable roof. nospitality, and many hundreds will now

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis. Hoarseness, Coughs and Throat troubles'



11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

RECHMOND, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1833. Gossamers, Umbrellas, Warm Wraps, Leggins and Underwear! What a crowd of warming-up things the snow suggests---what glorious fun is possible when comfortably bundled up! Warm gloves --- plenty that'll stand the strain of making snow-balls. The girls---fifteen or its double--need fascinators for headgear; they're just called "fascinators," of course you don't need their charm-merely the warmth. If this winter's cold and snow don't kill out disease Dame Nature's alchemy is losing its virtue. Glorious winter?

Grand co-operation for comfortyour comfort --- too, for all these warmth-givers are under the spell of the GRAND REDUCTION SALE prices. Gossamers and Wraps up stairs: Fascinators, Leggins, Umbrellas and Underwear in holds sway in mid-vinter. Take the East Aisle.

Too much sport getable out of a day like this to think of the prosaic, staid merchandise that's been given prices to keep Trade's wheels a-whirling? Hardly, tho' barring \$5 or more to any point in Virgray hair everybody is young enough to feel a personal interest in a big | We don't pay return charges on snow. But trade goes on-if the money for C. O. D., packages, wheels don't turn to-day the run- | send enough. ners will slide merrily. No let-up. Some prices? Certainly; and they're the very interesting prices that're making this GRAND RE-DUCTION SALE and Annual Underwear Sale the talk of Richmond--and further.

A message from the Men's UN-DERWEAR-

Two or three days will sufficiently reduce our stock of Merinos and Scotch Wool goods. To accomplish the result we'll allow a discount of 35 per cent. Need SHIRTS? Four unlaun-

dered specialties rule the stock-27c buys a shirt of good round thread muslin; union bosom. Sleeves in lengths necessary to insure a good fit. the for a shirt of New York Mills mus-lin, long bosom of 200 linen; linen wristbands and neck band, linen gus-gets, not another stitch could be put

sets, not another stitch could be put on it to make it better.

75c for "The Queen." Long bosom of 2900 linen and every detail looked after. It for the celebrated Gold shirt. These four shirts offer at once an ample range of price and the greatest of shirt satisfaction. The cutting is unbeatable for shape and they're all made on honor and gold on merit. The various lengths of sleeve insure comfort; meeting your verlest whim. The prices on these is unchanged. prices on these is unchanged.

Left of Entrance. ware-quadruple and triple-the equal of any made in this country; also table cutlery of the best makes. Our every-day prices are delightfully low, as hundreds of satisfied patrons know, to per cent, off marked prices during the Grand Reduction Sale.

Right of Entrance. No department of the Big Store escapes the little-price era ruling here. Let's look among the DRESS TRIMMINGS-

This line of fringes, acorn ends, white, black and colors, 49c. In the big sale Several colors Ribbon trimmings, 49c.

It, too, 25c. Moss trimming, 15c instead of 35c. Colors, Narrower, 12 1-2e instead of Russian Bards that have been great sellers at 53c a yard, 35c. Hand-made Silk Passementeries, gold,

been \$1.48; is 75c. Another, 2 1-2 inches wide, been \$2.48; Narrow bead trimmings-white and gold beads, and other combinations. Been

49c, now 35c. Chorille and jet trimming, 3 inches wide, been \$1.30; is 75c.
Cut Jet trimming, narrow. The 9c 'Il
be 5c. 'The 15c 'Il be 19.
Very fine Jet trimming, 12 1-2—been 25c. Silk Passementerie, narrow, variety of

colors, 5c from 9c.

Astrokhan Edge, brown, gray and myrtle; one of the season's best, 15c Soild colors or two-two silk Passementerie, De been, 25c are. Narrow slik Gimps, 12 1-2c, now 8c. I 1-2 in. Passementerie, black with gold

bends, \$1.75; now \$1. And so all through one of the most elegant stocks of dress garnitures the Big Store has ever shown.

At Entrance. We've given a number of hints of how the Grand Reduction Sale has belittled prices among the imported China and Art Goods in the Basement. Here's a list of lots of use-

ful things-India China Cups and Squeers, been 25c a pair; 15c. White, fluted oyster bowls, been \$1.25 n dozen, are 60c. Handled Cups and Saucers, white, good ware prettily shaped, 38c a dozen, now

16 in. Meat Dishes, 45c, now 29c Decorated Egg Cups, French China, been \$1.50 a dozen, for \$1. French China Breakfast Plates, \$1.49 a dozen, now \$1. Same in dinner size, \$1.96 new \$1.50. Here's two items of American ware-festconed edge Dinner Plates, 98c a dozen now 60c.

Breakfast size, e9c, now 45c. Decorated Cups and Saucers, been \$2.40, \$1.90, \$1.80 and \$1.60 a dozen, now \$1.30

After-dinner Coffees, blue and brown, 60c a dozen instead of 96c. Fancy Mugs that were 39c are 25c. Decorated Tea Plates \$1.48 and \$1.40 a dozen, are now \$1.

Ice Cream and Salad Sets-one or two

have a saturer missing—been \$3.50 to \$6.50 a set, any for \$3.

Large decorated Vases, \$3.49, for \$2.

Odd Slop Jars, been \$2.50, are now \$1.50—many a seemingly spoiled set matched up.

Gas Globes, satin finish, pretty tints; been 89c, are 25c. THE COHEN CO. WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

World's Fair Gas Globes, been 79c, are LAMPS-Bisque, decorated Banquet Lamp, brass base, centre draft burner; slik-fringed linen shade; 30 inches tall to burner. Been \$6.90; is \$4. Next size smaller, been \$5.37, for \$150.

Black, wrought-iron Banquet Lamp; all the rage. Been \$14.38; is \$5. Black, wrought-iron Piano Lamp, light vase at bottom. Been \$28; is \$15.

CHAIRS-Wicker Rocker, after Christmas price,

\$8.98; now \$7. Another, round seat, very stylish. Reduced price \$6.28, now \$5.50. A gold Rocker, reduced price \$0; now

This Rocker has a particularly dainty woven back. Reduced price 38; now

Platform Wicker Rocker, \$11.50; now Men's Easy Chairs were \$4.50, are 11; were \$6.50, are \$4.50.

lunty Ladies' Rocker, was \$8, is 55.

lunty Ladies' Rocker, was \$8, is 55.

lunty Ladies' Rocker, was \$8, is 55.

lunty Ladies' Rocker, refused price

\$9: now \$6. This, \$11.50, now \$8.

Chary-dnish Nursing Rockers, canswee \$2.23, are \$1.75.

Cotton is nearer King to-day than

ever. Vhen did cotton stuffs possess such eauty? When so charming effect possible from other than silk fabrics. Take these COTTON CREPES-he weave, almost the lustre, certaily the colorings of the Japanese silk trepes. They drape fully as well; few feet away they are silk to all intents and purposesand still they cone within the regulations for the Cotton-King Bal Absolutely all cotton. Twelve col

orings; full 28 inches wide. 12150 A mid-summer dduge of cotto those GINGHAMS. David and John Anderson never mide prettier. Feast voureyes. These ost 12 1/2 Rear of Store for Lomestics.

Express prepaid on purchases of ginia during the great January sale

THE COHEN CO.

DRY GOODS, &c.

WOODWARD &

Dry Goods Store CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS

EVENING GLOVES.

Everything needful for dressy eve We carry a line of Silver-plated ning wear, colors white, black, all the nary, pearl gray, lavender, can and

> cream. 20-Button length, in white \$4.00 and tan.

> 16-Button length, in tank \$3.00 16-Button length, in tan greens, lavender, pearl gray white and black pink, white and black.

> 12-Button length, in with \$2.50 tans, pink. Nile green, lav ender, blue, pearl gray and black.

> > S-Button length, in white

\$1.75 S-Butte only. Our Special Sale of Men's Unlaundered Shirts continues

all this Week. SPECIAL SALE OF

Cotton Underwear!

Good Cotton, Hubbard GOWNS style, cluster of tucks in 500. yoke, cambric ruffic on neck and sleeves, high neck. all sizes.

> Good Cotton, Hubbard style, high neck, Hamburg inserting with tucks in 100. inserting with tucks in yoke, Swiss edge on neck and sleeves. Extra good Cotton ditto,

> with very showy Hamburg inserting and tucks. Swiss edge on neck and sleeves,

GOWNS.

Made from good Cotton, yoke band, 5-inch Hamburg LADIES' ruffle, with heading of tucks-two grades-

SKIRTS. One 75c. One S1

CHEMISES, Good Cotton, well finished with corded band, extra 372C. With corded band quality, for 374c. Better grade of Cotton. AND Hamburg inserting, cluster

of tucks, open in front. 50c. trimmed with narrow Swiss edge, 50c. DRAWERS, Good Cotton, open-made,

with 21-inch Hamburg ruffle and cluster of tucks.

500. Fine Cambric, Vneck, Torchon lace in neck and ribbon bound—all sizes—34 to 42.